FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION ISSUES DECLARATION

PY251720 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1835 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (NA)--The new General Labor Confederation (CGT) issued today a declaration of principles in which it proclaims itself to be "independent from the temporary transition of governments." It states, moreover, that it will hold dialogues with political parties and political movements, with the church and with the business sectors.

The CGT comprised of the labor unions that make up the Commission of 25, the "dissident Verticalist sector" and some of the members of the "Commission of 20" also advised that it intends to call a plenum meeting of secretary generals either at the end of this week or next week to elect new CGT officials.

This plenum meeting will be preceded by a meeting between CGT leaders and union leaders of the greater Buenos Aires area and those of the interior.

These announcements were made during a press conference held by the five members that make up the public relations, press and communications commission of the new CGT. They are: Ernesto Dovalo, (union leader from the Government Gas Company); Carlos Godoy, (Private Oil Company Workers Union leader); Miguel Agostini, (Paper Industry Workers Union leader); Marcos Alvarez, (Union of Government-Owned Oil Industry Workers Leader); and Raul Folla, (Graphic Industry Workers Union leader).

During the press conference, all doubts about the position adopted by Fernando Donaires, Paper Industry Workers Union leader, were dispelled since he personally stated that he is in line with the almost 80 union groups that make up the new CGT.

The declaration issued by the members of the new CGT states that the acronyms that identified the different unions "were an obstacle that hindered and postponed the unity of the labor sector." It addes that consequently "the time has arrived to put aside sectarian interests, with the greatness that the circumstances demand, and unite our efforts to achieve a single objective: the full enforcement of the General Labor Confederation (CGT).

It notes: "By exercising their natural and inalienable right, all organizations will come together in this ultimate objective--without sectarian attitudes and partisanism--in order to give new life to the CGT."

It appeals "to all leaders to ratify their duty of exclusively serving the needs of their people and to unite around the undeniable need of achieving the union of all workers." It notes that this unity will be achieved through a CGT" that will pursue as its only objective the construction and consolidation of the greatness of the fatherland and the happiness of the Argentine people."

The proclamation states that one of the characteristics of the new CGT will be "the defense of the sacred interests of workers since their interests are those of the nation."

It notes that the CGT "should hold its place both at the regional and world levels by attending international labor forums but witnout renouncing its principles and doctrines."

During the press conference that was held at the Dock Workers Union, the new CGT leaders did not answer criticism issued by other sectors against the new labor organization. They stated that the CGT has the support of Lorenzo Miguel [CGT secretary general during the Peron administration].

ARMY COMMANDER DISCUSSES NATIONAL POLITICS

PY251954 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, has stated, according to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, that this "is not a political year; it is a year of the national reorganization process." He added that "there may be 10 more political years" before the end of the armed forces government.

He made these remarks on Friday night at a reception held in Puerto Iguazu at the end of the inauguration ceremonies of the barracks for the 610th Engineering Company stationed there.

In another remark on national politics, the military junta member said that "a gradual reordering process was begun when the political bases of the armed forces were announced in December last year."

He added that this will cause "the process to continue advancing step by step until the order is achieved that the nation needs politically for the system under which it should live in a stable democracy."

RESPONSE TO UK OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON MALVINAS

PY232240 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] The Argentine Government last night issued an angry response to a statement made yesterday by British Deputy Foreign Secretary Nicholas Ridley upon his arrival in Buenos Aires on his way to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands that he "would be very much surprised if the islanders (Malvinas-Falkland residents) would accept a total change in favour of Argentine sovereignty or economic control."

"Up until this moment the British Government has not made one positive step to settle the sovereignty dispute," the government statement said, and added that it was hoped that Ridley's trip would deal in depth with the dispute.

However, Ridley told reporters at Ezeiza Airport that he had come to "meet with the Islanders on whose total acceptance the solution to the dispute will depend," and that he would only pay a "courtesy call" on Foreign Under Secretary Carlos Cavandoli.

Ridley also refused to speculate on when the next round of talks between the two nations would be held, but said that it was more important for Argentina than for Britain, and that there was pressure to do so. "For the moment," he said" we are very glad this pressure will not lead to any United Nations activity," referring to a recent UN decision to delay the sovereignty debate until next year.

However, the government statement said that the Argentine position was explained to Ridley at his "courtesy call" yesterday afternoon and that they hope a "frank and realistic presentation of the elements involved will shortly bring about a new round of talks, which is stipulated by the pertaining UN resolutions."

Ridley will leave for the islands this morning at 6:30 for a week-long stay, returning to Buenos Aires on 29 November.

BRIEFS

GUATEMALAN MILITARY DELEGATION--A Guatemalan military delegation headed by Army Chief of Staff Gen Luis Mendoza Palomo arrived in the country today for an official visit. The delegation will return next Saturday. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Nov 80 PY]

BOLIVIA WITHDRAWS IN PROTEST FROM OAS MEETING

PY260010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0010 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 25 Nov (TELAM)--Bolivia today withdrew from the meeting of the 10th OAS General Assembly to protest the introduction of an Ecuadorean draft resolution expressing regret for the 17 July coup in Bolivia.

Ambassador Alberto Quiroga Garcia said to the press that the decision to accept discussion of the Ecuadorean draft violated the assembly's regulations.

RADIO COMMENTARY CITES OAS 'LACK OF CREDIBILITY'

PY260227 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Editorial: "The OAS"]

[Text] This international organization has for along time been labeled as the U.S. ministry of colonization. Therefore, this organization's lack of credibility is not recent. This is an old thing which does not surprise anyone, not even newcomers to politics.

The OAS deteriorated noticeably when the United States decided to ignore this organization, to ignore the Latin American continent. Some wise men in Washington believed that Latin America was not important to U.S. national interests; therefore, Latin American matters, which previously were handled with a stick, were placed on the third or fourth level of indifference. The OAS then ceased to have the importance it once had. The OAS was important because it was where all the solutions to political problems and Latin American matters were found under the voice of the master. It seems reasonable to think that the time has come to review the existence and role of the OAS.

REFUGEES IN LIMA DISCLOSE DOCUMENT ON EXTREMISM

PY260256 Paris AFP in Spanish 1951 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Nov (AFP)--A repressive plan aimed at the extremism which is spreading out to Peru has been proposed by Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez, according to a photocopy of a document which bears Colonel Arce's signature and which was released by Bolivian refugees living in Lima.

Those who disclosed the document guarantee that it is authentic because the signature is certainly that of Colonel Arce. They also claim that the leaders of the Bolivian national unity government have the originals of other documents written on the same typewriter, which is at the secretariat of the Bolivian Interior Ministry.

According to Colonel Arce, the political and operational headquarters of leftwing extremism are in Peru. The political headquarters is in Lima and penetration into Bolivia is carried out from the towns of Ayaviri, Juliaca and Puno.

To fulfill its repressive objectives, the plan proposes arresting a Bolivian agent, if possible a woman (better still if she is a foreigner), giving this arrest full coverage and claiming that she is a dangerous element. They would then allow Catholic or same other type of organization to demand her freedom and exile. She would thus be sent into Peruvian territory to contact the leftwing extremists who seek to infiltrate Bolivia.

The documents states that Arce proposes requesting the aid of Peruvian military (not police or civilian) authorities to report the movements of Bolivians within their jurisdiction and to provide other information related to the current problem.

Political sources have indicated that this final directive is especially serious because it is in fact an attempt to involve the Peruvian Armed Forces in an operation similar to the one which a few weeks ago led to the capture in Lima of several Argentine Montoneros, who are now missing.

At the same time, the plan proposes sending Bolivian intelligence agents to Peruvian border towns to capture Bolivian extremists in view of a possible resurgence of urban guerrilla warfare, terrorism and murders of Bolivian military figures.

The document acknowledges that there are disagreements within the Bolivian Armed Forces by discussing comments and opinions of certain officers--such as Col Alberto Natusch, who is ill, depressed, traumatized and obviously frustrated--and acknowledges the fact that there is some dissatisfaction with certain government members. The document points out that the extremists have the support of members of the armed forces (Karachipampa group). (This group is made up of officers who favor institutionalization and is led by Colonels Gary Prado and Lopez Leighton, who are currently under surveillance in the interior of the country.)

The document released today is called "Political Analysis and Evaluation of the Current Situation." It states that Gen Hugo Banzer's national democratic action is not trustworthy because Banzer ordered it to not support the repression on 17 July during which paramilitary forces killed an unknown number of civilian members of democractic parties. The document states that General Banzer is waiting to see how the political events will develop, manipulating certain authorities and repudiating others. General Pereda--former president overthrown in 1979--is proving to be a loyal friend of the armed forces and his trustworthy and unselfish attitude is expressed through constant advice.

The document concludes by stating that state security services have been keeping well-known military officers under strict surveillance, and that the trips, contacts and so forth of these elements must be closely watched and the behavior of many generals, officers and privates must be studied.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS CURFEW WILL CONTINUE

PY220155 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez announced in Santa Cruz that the curfew rules have not been changed and that it will remain in force indefinitely throughout the country. He asserted that as long as he is interior minister, the curfew will not be lifted. He said that the measure has popular support and that the curfew ordered by the national reconstruction government has served to safeguard social tranquillity and combat delinquency throughout the nation. Therefore, he added, there are no valid reasons to suspend the curfew.

UNIVERSITIES TO LOSE AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION STATUS

PY241954 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1621 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 16 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government has reported that all Bolivian universities will cease to be autonomous organizations under the new Bolivian university structure, which was reorganized 3 months ago.

Education Minister Ariel Coca said in a speech delivered last night that the objective of the regime that took power on 17 July is to depoliticize the universities. At present, there are 25,000 university students in recess, since the military authorities have ordered the closure of all Bolivian universities.

According to press reports published today, Colonel Coca said that "the so-called autonomy will cease, since all universities must be depoliticized." He also noted that "student participation in government, which caused so much damage to the economy of the Bolivian universities, will also disappear."

NATIONAL CONGRESS APPROVES NEW MILITARY STATUTE

PY250300 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 6

[From the Brasilia agency]

[Excerpt] The National Congress yesterday approved the military statute with a symbolic vote during a session in which only Senator Passos Porto--who presided--and 10 deputies participated. Seven amendments were approved that do not alter the contents of the executive branch's message. One amendment by PMDS [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] Leader Deputy Freitas Nobre was rejected. This amendment prohibited military personnel of the paid reserves from taking posts or functions in multinational enterprises.

The new military statute differs from the current one in 10 points. It "prohibits any type of collective demonstrations regarding orders from superior officers, as well as demands of any type, including political ones. The document regulates the position, obligations, duties, rights and prerrogatives of the members of the armed forces, not "of militarymen," as does the current legislation.

DEPUTY COUNTERS CRITICISM OF GENERAL WALTERS' VISIT

PY252209 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Brasilia--Deputy Erasmo Dias (PDS [Social Democratic Party]--Sao Paulo) yesterday denied any interference by the CIA or Gen Vernon Walters, former U.S. military attache, in the 1964 revolution, refuting criticism of the Walters' recent visit to Brazil.

According to Dias, if there was foreign interference in that movement, "not only in the years 1962-64 but also in 1968-72, perhaps the PCB [Brazilian Communist Party], the PCDOB [Communist Party of Brazil], the MR-8 [8 October Revolutionary Movement], the ALN [National Liberation Action] and the VPR [Revolutionary Vanguard Party] have the answer, which we strongly believe. Attributing such interference to the CIA or to General Walters can only be the result of ignorance, bad faith or both."

According to Dias, "although the objectives were not reached, the March 1964 revolution was prompted by a state of national awareness which favored the armed forces saying 'that's enough' to the system based on a coalition of Labor Ministry informants [pelegos] in the labor unions, the unions and the communists, a system which tried to establish itself in this nation and which unfortunately continues viciously to preach the overturn and subversion of the regime." He added: "It was a truly Brazilian movment, made for Brazilians who are aware of the sacred task of maintaining our dearest traditions; this movement is still in a state of readiness, lively and alert."

According to the deputy, the criticisms of General Walters' visit do not deserve an answer, "taking into account the discourtesy and bad faith which these preachers of controversy usually employ against everything and everyone to feed the attitudes and slogans against the government, the regime and the March 1964 revolution." He added: "Given the respect that General Walters deserves, as well as all those who directly or indirectly participated in the 1964 revolution, it is imperative to give an answer which may be recorded in the annals of this chamber."

Dias continued: "General Walters was U.S. military attache to Brazil at that time, and during World War II, he was the liaison officer between the 5th U.S. Army and the FEB [Brazilian Expenditionary Force]. We believe that he has been a friend of Brazil ever since, which can only be a reason for pride and honor.

It would be disrespectful to our feeling of nationality and even to our strength to admit the need for foreign--though friendly--interference to demolish and to face bad and false Brazilians. What could have really happened is that the interference of the foreign enemy, and even of our domestic enemies, did not reach the level of revolution intended by the subordinated union system which sought to become established in our country."

Dias also said that "we are proud of friends such as General Walters, a true-blooded American, like those who with Brazilian brothers offered their lives beyond the seas in defense of cherished ideals, playing a role different from some other Brazilians who sold out the fatherland by hiring themselves to foreign and illegitimate ideologies and who even spilled Brazilian blood on the fatherland's soil." Erasmo Dias concluded by saying that "on behalf of the revolution in which we participated, we present to General Walters our affection, our esteem and our hospitality, and repudiate the malicious aggression bent on smearing the ideals and the men of the 1964 revolution."

ITAMARATY COMMENTS ON THREATENED BOLIVIAN SUIT

PY260141 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Brasilia, 21 Nov (LATIN)--The Brazilian Government believes that if the Bolivian Government decides to file charges against Brazilian publications for stating that officials of that country are involved in drug trafficking, "it would be a legal matter."

Bernardo Perica, spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, reported that there has been no official communication of the alleged Bolivian intention. He added that it was learned through press reports from La Paz that Col Luis Arce, interim foreign minister and current interior minister, has stated his intention to file charges against Brazilian and U.S. publications for attempting to link the Bolivian Government with drug trafficking.

Pericas said that if the Bolivian intention is carried out, the Brazilian publications must be judged in accordance with Brazilian laws. He also explained that this does not mean interference in Brazilian internal affairs. He added that he did not recall any previous similar case.

BRAZIL, IRAQ DISCUSS CREATION OF JOINT BANK

PY252219 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 18

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The creation of a joint Brazilian-Iraq bank in order to increase trade between the two countries, which was discussed by Planning Minister Delfim Neto when he visited Iraq last year, was discussed at length yesterday by the chief of the Iraqi economic mission, (Hisham al-Yawar), and Finance Minister Ernane Galveas. According to Galveas, the bank must be created with 50 percent of the capital put up by the Bank of Brazil and 50 percent by the (Rafidayn) Bank of Iraq.

In a brief interview after the meeting, (Yamar) [as published] said that nothing concrete was achieved during the meeting because the ideas and proposals that have been discussed during the past few days (the Iraqi mission has been in Brazil since Friday) must be studied by other Iraqi authorities. However, Galveas revealed that the idea is to headquarter the new institution in a Middle Eastern country, probably in the financial center in Bahrain, and to open an agency in Brazil.

FOREIGN MINISTER SET TO VISIT ARGENTINA

PY250231 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--For the first time since the old disputes over the utilization of international rivers were resolved, Itamaraty officials led by none other than Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will go to Buenos Aires to evaluate with Argentine politicians, diplomats and military experts the new phase of the relations between Brazil and Argentina. This will take place on 26 November during a seminar sponsored by the Argentine Institute of International Relations whose leadership is in the hands of, among others, Carlos Muniz and Oscar Camilion, both outstanding members of the so-called pro-Frondizi group, which is part of the current Argentine political framework.

In addition to Foreign Minister Saraiva Gue ro, the Brazilian delegation will be made up of Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, in charge tamaraty's Department of Trade Promotion; Ronaldo Sardemberg, political adviser to the eign minister; and Deputy Celio Borja. All of them will participate in the seminar whose main subject will be the bilateral relations between Argentina and Brazil.

ITAMARATY ANNOUNCES FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

PY252014 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1445 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The French foreign minister will visit Brazil 3-6 December to discuss President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's agenda during his visit to France. According to Itamaraty, the French foreign minister will meet with the planning, agriculture, foreign, mines and energy, finance, industry and commerce and transport ministers.

MOZAMBIQUE EDUCATORS EXPECTED FOR 16-DAY VISIT

PY252222 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--A Mozambique education delegation arrives today in Brazil for a 16-day visit. The delegation is headed by Eduardo Mondlane, the rector of their university, which is the main institution for higher education of that African country.

According to Itamaraty, the mission will evaluate "all areas for cooperation within the fields of education, teaching and culture." In addition to Brasilia, the eight-man delegation will also visit Joao Pessoa, Salvador, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. It will meet with Education Minister Eduardo Portella and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and also with the rector of Brasilia University, Jose Carlos Azevedo.

FIGUEIREDO APPROVES CARAJAS MINERAL PROJECT

PY241311 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (BRAZIL HERALD)--The government has authorized the development of a $33 billion investment plan that will turn an isolated mineral rich region of the Amazon jungle into one of the world's largest mining projects.

President Joao Figueiredo, meeting with the Council on Economic Development, approved the 10-year program to develop the 35,000-square-mile "Carajas Mineral Province." The government says the site contains 18 billion tons of iron ore reserves, 1 billion tons of copper ore, 60 million tons of manganese and considerable quantities of bauxite, nickel, tin and gold.

When the development plan is complete, Brazil expects annual receipts from the Carajas project to total almost $12 billion.

Officials said efforts would be made toward a gradual investment plan that would avoid inflationary pressures caused by financing the project, located in a hilly jungle region in the northern states of Para and Maranhao. Brazilian inflation now stands at 109 percent a year.

Authorities stressed they wanted mineral development to remain under national control, while they would seek foreign support and joint ventures to create steel and other finished-product industries.

Brazil sees the Carajas mining region, which reportedly has the largest concentration of mineral wealth anywhere in the world, as a means of permanently solving the nation's international trade problems.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM OAS ASSEMBLY

PY252011 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Upon his arrival today from Washington, where he attended the 10th OAS General Assembly, Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames stated that the discussion of the Bolivian landlocked issue took a favorable turn for Chile. He noted that Chile had a very positive participation at the assembly, since in a very calm but frank speech Chile expressed its concern over the OAS future, particularly because, he added, some countries have attributed to themselves a role that does not fall within their competence, since by judging the actions of others they are violating the spirit on which the OAS principles are based.

Regarding possible resumption of diplomatic relations with Bolivia, Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames noted: We will resume diplomatic relations with Bolivia whenever it wants. He added: But we will study their proposal as a sovereign and free country and without any kind of conditions imposed on us.

He said that good faith is a trait that has characterized Chilean relations with Bolivia and Chilean foreign policy in general.

Rojas Galdames also noted that in a very calm but firm way Chilean Ambassador Mario Calderon repudiated the double standard used by the Carter administration in its enforcement of the human rights policy in Chile. He said that Calderon also repudiated the interference of the IHRC in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Rojas Galdames noted that during his stay in Washington he held several meetings with high-ranking senators, during which they discussed the future of Chilean-U.S. relations during the Reagan administration.

The foreign minister also said that he held a meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Washington Pastor, during which they discussed matters pertaining to the OAS, but he said that they did not discuss the Vatican mediation on the Beagle channel.

MINISTRY PLEASED OVER OAS STAND ON BOLIVIAN ISSUE

PY251418 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Chilean Foreign Ministry sources have expressed satisfaction over the fact that the discussion of Bolivia's landlocked issue has returned to normal channels at the OAS. The OAS General Assembly has approved a resolution which urges both parties involved to start a dialogue that will lead to a more satisfactory solution. The resolution also notes that this dialogue must be carried out at the bilateral level and that it must take into account the rights, aspirations and interests of the involved parties.

Chilean Foreign Ministry sources have noted that the OAS resolution supports the Chilean position which states that the OAS has no competence to intervene in this issue that affects Chilean sovereignty. The same source added that Chile recognizes the Bolivian aspiration to achieve an outlet to the sea but that this issue must be discussed by the parties involved and not by international organizations which may be used as a tool to pressure either party.

The source added that last year the OAS approved a resolution in La Paz, urging both parties involved to arrive at a solution as soon as possible through direct negotiations that will grant Bolivia a sovereign outlet on the Pacific Ocean. It added, moreover, that these negotiations should take into account the rights and interests of both parties involved and that they may be based on the possibility of granting a port to Bolivia, and on the creation of a multinational development area. It noted, however, that territorial compensations should not be included in the negotiations. Now by urging both parties to start a dialogue to achieve a satisfactory solution on the Bolivian issue, the OAS is recognizing the Chilean position on the issue.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT SEES HEALTHY ECONOMY

PY212252 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1824 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 20 Nov (LATIN)--Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon today said that Chile is in condition to face the world recession without damaging effects to its economy.

Bardon said: "Chile in 1975 made the necessary readjustments to face external problems and therefore the country only has to maintain or improve the current economic policy to prevent negative effects."

Speaking at a seminar on the Chilean economy and world recession, Bardon said that during the 1975 crisis Chile received a strong impact because the economy was still in disorder, with a deficit in its balance of payments, foreign debt problems and a lack of creditibility on the international financial markets.

He added: "However, the measures taken to face the situation at that time were the proper ones, since they reduced public spending, balanced the public finance and improved the management of state enterprises, at the same time liberalizing and opening the economy."

Bardon said that that policy helped reduce inflation from 1,000 percent in 1973 to 33.4 in 1979, increase Chilean credibility abroad and create a reasonable situation in the balance of payments, despite the fall of copper prices and the rise of petroleum prices.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST HIGH-RANKING MIR LEADER

PY211921 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 20 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here today that a high-ranking leader of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) with the rank of commander was arrested by security services of the Chilean military government. According to the popular newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, the arrested terrorist, whose name was not revealed, is second to the top MIR leader, Andres Pascal Allende.

The leader was captured during a spectacular and massive operation by government agents in the southern area of the Chilean capital, reported the newspaper, which normally quotes security service sources. No details were given about his links with Pascal Allende, MIR secretary general and nephew of deceased Socialist President Salvador Allende (1970-73).

It was indicated here that this arrest will allow the intelligence services to clear up the latest subversive operations carried out against bank branches, shops, luxurious restaurants and so-called centers of economic power.

CHILE, PERU TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PY201505 Santiago Chile QUE PASA in Spanish 6-12 Nov 80 p 18

[Excerpt] According to press reports in Lima, Chile and Peru will resume diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of 15 January 1981 after the celebration of the Miraflores battle anniversary.

BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OIL PRODUCTION--According to the magazine MINERIA CHILENA the offshore projects of the National Petroleum Enterprise [ENAP] have produced in 1 and 1/2 years enough oil to cover the money invested so far, that is, $220 million. The overall production of the offshore wells has reached 5.84 million barrels. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 80 PY]

LOWER HOUSE APPROVES AMNESTY, CP UNSATISFIED

PA251907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 25 Nov (AFP)--Amnesty for insurgents, which was rejected by the guerrilla groups, was approved here today by the Colombian lower house following agreement between the government and a parliamentary majority. Through the amnesty, approved by a vote of 30 for, 2 against and 1 abstention, hundreds of persons currently subject to court-martial for alleged subversion will soon regain their liberty.

CP Wants Unconditional Amnesty

PA260245 Havana Inernational Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The Communist Party of Colombia is trying to get the democratic organizations of the country to demand an unconditional general amnesty for the immediate release of all political prisoners and also the lifting of the state of siege. The Communist Party accused the government of blackmailing congress to force it to approve an amnesty to serve its own interests. The government and defense ministers recently walked out of a meeting of the First Committee of the Chamber of Representatives, because the representatives did not approve the bill as submitted by the executive branch.

FORMER MINISTER URGES READINESS FOR VENEZUELA WAR

PA240408 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2152 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 23 Nov (EFE)--A former defense minister, Gen Alberto Ruiz Novoa (ret), said today that Colombia should make civilian and military preparations for a possible military attack by Venezuela in view of the apparent failure of negotiations for delimitation of the maritime areas between the two countries.

Ruiz Novoa, current president of the Association of Retired Armed Forces Officers, was interviewed by the local press agency ALAPRENSA. Ruiz Novoa said that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins is vacillating at present and that, after accepting the agreement with Colombia in principle, he is now evading it by submitting the agreement for consultation, thus allowing the enemies of the treaty, who are a minority, to launch an anti-Colombian campaign.

Meanwhile, he added, the Venezuelan armed forces are arming and staging maneuvers on the border with Colombia, which is an attempt at military intimidation. He said the Venezuelan public has been told that the treaty runs contrary to that country's interest, while the Colombian public has been told that the "theory" of the treaty is good, although they were not told that three basic points have been yielded.

Ruiz Novoa said it would be wise to ask the Colombian citizens to express themselves, to get ready and to be psychologically and militarily resolved to defend their rights to their territory at any moment. Ruiz Novoa also said that in Venezuela the public is being psychologically prepared for a war with Colombia.

SOLDIERS SEEK GUERRILLAS WHO RAIDED SAMANA

PA241742 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Manizales--Soldiers are combing northern Caldas Department for guerrillas of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia who raided the municipality of Samana. The official report says that a group of guerrillas tried to take over the town but were repelled by the police. One policeman and two bystanders were killed and several policemen were injured in the clash. A third bystander has disappeared, and presumably was taken hostage by the guerrillas. Communications problems and the distance involved have kept the media from learning more about the incident.

AFP REPORTS UNOFFICIAL ELECTIONS RESULTS

PY251637 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 24 Nov (AFP)--The APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] and the Marxist left were struggling today for second place in the municipal elections held last Sunday in Peru, which were won by the conservative Popular Action party of President Fernando Belaunde.

Given their remarkable upswing, the leftists were receiving most of the votes in the exemplary elections, with fewer votes going to the rightist Popular Christian Party [PPC], with the APRA of the late Raul Haya de la Torre, emerging as the great loser.

The Marxists, which this time had joined all their efforts in the front called Unity of the Left [UI], were getting up to 25 percent of the overall count of votes, according to unofficial estimates, recovering the votes which at the general elections held in May were given to President Belaunde.

Owing to this alliance of parties, they won second place in Lima--where one-third of the electors are found--with 27 percent of the votes and they won comfortably in Arequipa--the second largest city in the country located 1,000 km south of Lima, and in other capital cities in the interior such as Puno and Huaraz.

APRA, a victim of internal divisions for a year, was overwhelmingly defeated in Lima where it was pushed to fourth and last place with 16.5 percent of the votes.

However, it maintained its traditional strength in its northern stronghold, easily winning in Trujillo, Chimbote and Cajamarca, adding some victories in Iquitos, a stronghold of the Popular Action in the Amazon region, and in Huanuco, and fighting with the government party for first place in Chiclayo.

The PPC, unable to establish itself in the interior, came out third in Lima with 23 percent of the votes, thanks to the charismatic character of its leader, Luis Bedoya, who entrusted the candidacy for mayor to Richard Amiel.

Popular Action then became the main political trend in the nation, but with fewer votes than those achieved in May when Belaunde obtained 45.36 percent of the total.

This time it not only lists the support of some important sectors of the left but also the votes given to the PPC in greater Lima where followers had supported President Belaunde to avoid losing their votes.

The government party won easily in Lima--where one-third of the electors are found--earning 35.1 percent if the votes and giving the mayoralty to architect Eduardo Orrego.

The government party also won in several provincial cities such as Huancayo, Cuzco, Ica and Piura, and in the neighboring port of Callao and in almost all metropolitan districts.

Although the official results of the elections, the first municipal elections since 1966, will be learned only within 10 days, there is fear that many people did not vote. An estimated 35 percent of a total of 6,585,696 eligible voters elected local governments in 153 provincial capitals and 1,700 districts.

GOVERNMENT RETURNS NEWS MEDIA TO ORIGINAL OWNERS

PY242347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0309 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 21 Nov (AFP)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry's administration today ordered the immediate restitution to their original owners of the shares of the newspapers and radio and TV stations confiscated by the military government in 1974.

This measure is contained in a legislative decree today promulgated by the executive branch by virtue of the powers conferred on it by the Congress to resolve all problems related to the state control of news media.

Under this congressional law, which was promulgated last week, the original owners definitely regain possession of the media.

The decree also provides for the restitution of ownership rights to which the workers of the news media are entitled in line with the military law on labor management co-administration.

The decree also orders the restitution of the newspaper LA TRIBUNA, which belonged to the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA], which the military regime had sold at auction to pay off tax debts.

In conclusion, the decree creates a state commision that will be charged with resolving legal, economic, tax, financial, labor and administrative problems resulting from the (?change of ownership) of these news media.

BELAUNDE TO VISIT COLOMBIA FOR ANDEAN PACT MEETING

PY260149 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry will travel to Colombia on 16 December to participate in the meeting of chiefs of state of the member countries of the Andean Pact on the occasion of the sesquicentennial of liberator Simon Bolivar's death. This meeting will take place in Santa Marta. This information was released by Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella.

BRIEFS

AID FROM FRG--The FRG has granted Peru technical and financial aid totaling 13 billion soles (77 million DM) for 1980. In addition, the contribution of a similar sum was approved for 1981. The loan granted by the FRG for this year carries conditions. That is, it is for a period of 30 years with an interest rate of 3 percent after a 10-year grace period. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 1 PA]

NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR--The new Belgian ambassador to Peru, Luc Staysrt, presented his credentials to President Fernando Belaunde Terry on 6 November. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 4 PA]

NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR--Lima, 13 Nov (TELAM)--Peruvian Deputy Guido Chirinos Lizares today resumes direction of the Lima daily ULTIMA HORA. Chirinos was dismissed from his post when the late President Juan Velasco Alvarado's dictatorship confiscated all Peruvian newspapers and radio and television stations. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2010 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

DEFENSE, FOREIGN MINISTERS ON RELATIONS WITH COLOMBIA

PA242354 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Whenever Venezuela has used its weapons outside its territory, it has been to help other countries to attain their political independence, Defense Minister Gen Tomas Abreu Rescanieri said. He was referring to a statement by his former Colombian colleague, Gen Alberto Ruiz Novoa, who said that Colombia must be prepared for an attack from Venezuela following the failure of the agreement draft for the delimitation of marine and submarine areas between the two countries:

[Begin recording] During its entire republican life, Venezuela has been noted for its peaceful foreign policy and, instead of attacking, it has helped other nations to attain their political independence and is now helping other nations to become more free from an economic point of view. It seems to me, therefore, that these statements are rather uncalled for. [end recording]

Acting Foreign Minister's Views

PA250106 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Venezuelan Acting Foreign Minister Osvaldo Paez Pumar said that all the differences with Colombia can be resolved peacefully. The acting foreign minister referred to a statement by Gen Alberto Ruiz Novoa (ret), former Colombian defense minister. According to reports, the Colombian general said the country must prepare its people and armed forces for a possible Venezuelan attack.

The Venezuelan acting minister said: We are not going to be led into a war of statements and counterstatements. This does not lead to positive results. However, Paez Pumar added that the attitudes of retired officers surely do not reflect the attitude of the Colombian Government.

PAEZ PUMAR ON POSSIBLE ACCORD WITH COLOMBIA

PA260322 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Osvaldo Paez Pumar said that Venezuela still does not have an overall [word indistinct] regarding the contents of the agreement with Colombia on the delimitation of surface and underwater areas in the ocean. The minister said that a date has not been set for an end to the talks being held with the different national sectors to exchange views on the subject. The Foreign Ministry, he said, is holding periodic meetings with several institutions to continue hearing their opinions.

VENEZUELA TO HELP FINANCE JAMAICAN OIL PURCHASES

PA240437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0449 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 21 Nov (AFP)--Venezuela will finance Jamaican oil purchases for $64 million a year, 30 percent of the island's imports, the Venezuelan Energy and Mines Ministry announced here today. Energy Minister Humberto Calderon made a quick trip to Kingston on Thursday to sign with the Jamaican authorities several energy agreements negotiated in recent months. Beginning in January 1981, Venezuela will supply some 16,000 barrels of oil per day to Jamaica, in keeping with an agreement signed this year with Mexico to divide between the two countries the responsibility of supplying oil to several Central American and Caribbean countries. Jamaica will pay 70 percent in cash and will receive the remaining 30 percent as credit with a 5-year deadline and 4 percent annual interest. If that money is used to finance new Jamaican energy projects, the credit will be extended to 20 years at only 2 percent interest. Venezuelan financing of 30 percent of the oil sold on credit to Jamaica will amount to $64 million per year, it has been indicated. A $3.4 million loan to finance rural electrification in Jamaica and a $4.428 million loan to update the island's sugar industry were also signed yesterday. Calderon, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga and Foreign Minister Hughe Shearel analyzed the Mexican-Venezuelan oil supply agreement, a bilateral cooperation agreement signed earlier and the relations between their two countries.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON ROLE OF NATIONAL GUARD

PA251422 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, government and justice minister, announced that the National Guard will take firm measures to protect the lives and property of citizens. Here is what he told our reporter Ivan Zurita in an exclusive interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] Sir, various sectors of the community have been complaining in recent months about a lack of police patrols and they criticize the fact that the majority of national guardsmen are in their barracks instead of on the street protecting the citizens. What action is the government going to take on this?

[Answer] Actually many of our units are on the street. But, in addition to vigilance the National Guard has other duties which cannot be neglected. For example the National Guard has responsibility, together with the United States, to protect the canal 24 hours a day. It has logistical and other functions which cannot be neglected. You cannot assign those personnel to patrol duties. The same is true with the traffic department. Besides, we must realize that guardsmen are human beings and we cannot expect them to be on patrol duty 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

This I can say: The National Guard is going to assign the personnel necessary to duty. I am trying to explain to the citizens why all our units are not out on the street. However, we do realize that one of the main duties of the National Guard is to protect the citizens in the streets and in their homes. [end recording]

YUGOSLAV FIRM WILL INVEST $45 MILLION IN PANAMA

PA220226 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] A Yugoslav firm, which will operate in Panama under the name of Enoma Pacific Protein Corporation [Proteinas del Pacifico S.A.], will invest over $45 million in our country as part of an initial project for Darien Province and Coronado Beach in Panama Province.

These projects financed with Yugoslav capital for agriculture and livestock development and for a modern hotel in Coronado Beach, should provide permanent jobs for 600 or 700 persons. The Yugoslav firm executives, who are in Panama to complete the arrangements for beginning operations, have disclosed that they are interested in the participation of Panamanian capital in these projects through a joint enterprise. They also said that what the corporation produces will be for export only.

BRIEFS

GASOLINE PRICE INCREASES--New prices on gasoline and other petroleum byproducts go into effect throughout Panama at midnight 17 November. The prices are a result of oil price hikes by Saudi Arabia in August 1980. The new cost per-gallon of petroleum products are as follows: 95 octane premium gas, 2.17 balboas, 87 octane regular gas, 2.04 balboas, diesel, 1.26 balboas, kerosene, 1.16 balboas. The new prices on gasoline represent a price increase of 6 cents. [Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 17 Nov 80 P A-1 PA]

FUEL IMPORTS--According to Edwin Fabrega, general director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, fuel imports for internal consumption currently amount to 250 million balboas, or 11 percent of the GNP. [Excerpt] [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80 PA]

REGION'S FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 8, 9 DEC

PA260254 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The second meeting of the Central American and Panamanian foreign ministers will be held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras on 8 and 9 December, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry reported today.

The new regional ministers' meeting will be held according to the agreements and the San Jose declaration signed on 15 March 1980. No information was released on the agenda but it has been reported that the Costa Rican foreign minister will refer to the need to have the six countries abide by the commitment to mutually cooperate in international meetings and in cases in which any of the six countries is nominated to an important post in an international forum.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT HONORS VICTIMS OF SANDINIST REVOLUTION

PA220056 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] President Rodrigo Carazo, Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc, several other government officials, newsmen, the general public and a Nicaraguan delegation went to La Pimienta Hill, a few meters from the northern border, where they paid tribute to the two civilian guardsmen who fell during the Sandinist revolt, Capt Humberto Sanchez Carvajal and Sgt Manuel Guillermo Alfaro Alfaro. Both men were members of a patrol during the so-called cleanup operation on the northern border and were attacked and killed by the Somozist guard.

The official Nicaraguan delegation to the posthumous ceremony in honor of the two civil guardsmen who fell at the northern border while fulfilling their duty consisted of national reconstruction junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman.

According to our correspondent William Cespedes' report from La Pimienta, the event was a very solemn occasion and the representatives of both governments stressed the sacrifice made by the two civil guardsmen who were killed by the Somozist bullets.

According to Ortega Saavedra, Nicaragua will name a school near the border with Costa Rica after Capt Humberto Sanchez Carvajal and Sgt Manuel Guillermo Alfaro Alfaro.

Nicaraguan junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra delivered a speech at the ceremony and reiterated his and the Nicaraguan Government's gratitude to the Costa Rican Government and people.

When asked by our correspondent William Cespedes, Ortega Saavedra admitted that there are counterrevolutionary groups in Nicaragua, indicating, however, that this is a normal development within the entire revolutionary process.

He added that production is the Nicaraguan Government's goal and that it is working very hard toward this objective alongside all the people, particularly the peasant sector.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN LOAN--The Venezuelan Investment Fund has granted a 30-million-colones loan to the Costa Rican Government to continue building the port of Caldera. Yesterday afternoon the president of the republic and the finance minister approved the implementation of the contract during a ceremony attended by Venezuelan Ambassador Aquiles Certad. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

REPORT OF GUERRILLA DEPARTMENTAL CONTROL DENIED

PA251827 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Nov (AFP)--At least 20 guerrillas were killed this morning by the Salvadoran Army in northwestern San Salvador where a guerrilla camp was wiped out, according to a military report. The camp was located in the town of El Sitio near San Salvador Volcano. The government invited newsmen to visit the area "to confirm the type of weapons that were seized and the number of guerrillas slain."

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Government today rejected a report from Havana by a news agency which attributed to junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich a statement that Salvadoran guerrillas were in control of several parts of the country. A note by the information secretariat adds that "the alleged" statement by Morales indicated that the guerrilla forces had control of the Departments of Chalatenango, San Vicente, Cuscatlan and La Paz.

The government reports that "the falsehood" was rebroadcast by the Costa Rican station Radio Noticias del Continente, which presented spokesmen of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, "who commented on it as a sure fact, demonstrating where they get their orders."

PDC SECRETARY GENERAL MAKES GOOD-WILL TOUR

PA251851 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Nov 80 pp 1, 10

[By Servio Correa Loaiza]

[Text] Julio Alfredo Samayoa, minister of labor and social planning, said in an exclusive interview with this paper that "the right is attacking us because we have taken away its political and economic power and the left is attacking us because we took away its banners."

"The leftwing guerrillas have clearly advocated a Marxist, Leninist government in El Salvador," Minister Samayoa said. He is visiting our country as part of an information campaign "concerning what is really happening in El Salvador," to cite his own words. Samayoa is touring several nations in the area as secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) which is currently in power in the Republic of El Salvador.

"Twenty PDC mayors, 100 other party members, two PDC members who were government officials, peace forces members and municipal secretaries have been killed, in addition to hundreds of people who worked for previous administrations and many who were taking part in the land reform," Samayoa remarked.

However, he added, "a recent poll taken in El Salvador showed that 76 percent of the people support the revolutionary process and the junta's reforms."

The PDC secretary general stated that "the truth about what is going on in El Salvador is very different from what the news agencies report, which speaks only of violence. There is an international misrepresentation campaign underway to discredit the Salvadoran Government," he went on.

"It is untrue that the guerrillas are in control of certain parts of the country. They cannot stay put for more than 6 hours because the army has enormous mobility," the Salvadoran minister noted. "They just burn public office buildings, kill those who worked for previous administrations and flee."

"El Salvador conducts the same normal activities as any other country. Notice that yesterday we played soccer with Honduras and 60,000 spectators watched the game. Guerrillas tried to sabotage the fair in El Salvador by killing its general manager 3 days before the opening, but the fair began on 7 November and it has registered a record turnout," Samayoa said.

"We have been implementing an integral land reform because 90 percent of the land belonged to a clique and 1.6 percent to the rest of the people," he pointed out.

"The first stage of land reform involved expropriating 276 farms owned by 240 families. About 266,000 hectares were expropriated, benefiting 386,000 peasant families who are working them through cooperatives." Minister Samayao stated that the government indemnified the former owners with land reform bonds payable in 30 years. It also allows them to keep 100 hectares.

In the second stage of the reform all farms of 100-500 hectares are going to be expropriated. This is going to benefit 1 million peasants, the PDC secretary general reported. Samayoa noted that 450,000 hectares will be expropriated during this phase.

Samayoa mentioned that 18 Salvadoran exporting firms were nationalized. All were owned by the same group of families who controlled the banks, which were also nationalized. Those people even had a corner on agricultural production areas. Samayoa stressed that most of those firms are now joint ventures; that is, the stockholders include the private sector and the state.

The PDC leader said that "public officials have social security benefits now for the first time, and disability pensions have been increased, in addition to raising funeral expense coverage by 300 percent. There is a peasant union project which no previous government had dared, Samayoa stated. They too will be covered by social security, he said.

We are planning to deliver 5,800 homes to low-income families. This will cost $130 million. There is also an emergency plan to relieve unemployment, which will have cost $3.8 million by December, the Salvadoran minister remarked.

Samayoa said that a constituent assembly election will be held in 1982 and presidential elections will be in 1983.

Asked about the Salvadoran refugees who were recently brought to Panama by the United Nations, the Salvadoran minister said that they are "relatives of guerrillas who have been sent here to spread a bad image of our government."

WORKING CLASS LEADERS ASK FOR MEXICAN AID

PA250447 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[By correspondent Luis Alberto Garcia in Mexico]

[Text] After saying that resistance in El Salvador is growing by the minute, since it is the struggle of a people against a dictatorship, representatives of the Salvadoran Workers National Federation announced that some 100,000 of their countrymen are suffering the hardships of vertiable concentration camps.

In meetings with Fidel Velasquez, leader of the Mexican Workers Federation, and Victor Cervara Pacheco, leader of the National Peasant Federation, the representatives of the Salvadoran working class asked for the support of these Mexican organizations to demand the release of labor and peasant leaders imprisoned in Salvadoran jails.

Fidel Velasquez [words indistinct] repudiated the violation of human rights in El Salvador and offered the support of the Mexican organized labor movement. Angel Olivo Solis, president of the labor congress did likewise. Salvadoran labor leader (Hec) Acevedo said that with Ronald Reagan as U.S. president [words indistinct] because this country openly aids the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador of which Jose Napoleon Duarte is a member, and which has almost 5 million Salvadorans living under a reign of terror.

Another Salvadoran peoples leader demanded the solidarity of all Mexicans and asked for aid for his country in the form of medicines, food and clothing.

He told our correspondent that hunger is beginning to emerge in certain parts of El Salvador where the peasants have abandoned their lands.

These were statements by Salvadoran labor leaders who recently met with Mexican labor leaders Fidel Velasquez and Victor Herrera Pacheco.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER TO DISCUSS BELIZE IN HONDURAS

PA260404 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdes, Guatemalan foreign relations minister, will go on a good-will tour of Central America this week to seek support for the Guatemalan position regarding the conflict with Belize. Castillo Valdes is expected to visit Tegucigalpa on Thursday, where he will be received by the president, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, in a private meeting. Castillo Valdes will be decorated with a Morazan Order by the Honduran Government and will then leave the country the same day.

BOMBS EXPLODE IN HOMES OF TWO DIPLOMATS

PA241345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1236 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Between Sunday night and Monday morning, two bombs exploded in the homes of the Argentine ambassador and the Uruguayan consul in this capital.

The first bomb caused considerable damage, but claimed no lives in the home of Robert Tiscornia, Argentine ambassador in Guatemala, who was at home at the time of the explosion. The Argentine ambassador said that although there were people inside the house no one was injured. He also explained that he had not received any threats and that he will not request that his security forces be increased.

The second bomb, which exploded in the home of Julio Gandara, Uruguayan consul to Guatemala, also caused damage to the building, but no one was injured.

During the night street patrols were intensified with the participation of army artillery troops.

FRONT AGAINST REPRESSION DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT

PA211830 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The Democratic Front Against Repression in Guatemala, the top expression of unity in the country, today denounced the brutal repression unleashed by the regime of Romeo Lucas Garcia against the Guatemalan people. This front stated that it will establish a revolutionary, popular and democratic government based on the unity it has forged.

[Begin recording] [unidentified speaker] The repression has increased in the El Quiche, Chimaltenango and Soledad regions. [sentence indistinct] For this reason, the repression has increased in Soledad including the kidnappings, tortures and killings in peasant (?centers) [words indistinct].

[Second unidentified speaker] We can affirm that the regime is completely illegal. There are two forces in the country: on the one hand, we have the government, the army and the dominant sectors which have the weapons; and, on the other, the people with their labor, peasant, and student organizations, their democratic parties and their conscientious priests and nuns who are committed to an open struggle against the regime.

The unity process in Guatemala is advancing against repression through the Democratic Front, which is the organization that represents the struggle in Guatemala. This is a unity that will further develop and will become stronger with the participation of vast sectors. [Words indistinct] a platform of struggle and a government program to lead to the establishment of ample political organizations in the future.

The revolutionary organizations which are united include the Rebel Armed Forces, the People's Guerrilla Army, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the Guatemalan Labor Party [words indistinct] are fully supporting this unity. Regarding this, we can say that the goal for 1981 is to [words indistinct] the regime and those of us who [words indistinct] a revolutionary, popular and democratic government.

HONDURAS

PAPER DENIES LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE BRANCH RIFT

PA251642 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] LA PRENSA's report today under the headline, "The Meeting Between Paz and Suazo Cordova," proves the current regime's stability and disproves current rumors that differences exist between the heads of the executive and legislative branches.

According to these rumors, the differences stem from difficulties that have arisen in certain Liberal ministries. The report, published on page 4, is on the two leaders' meeting last Friday at the Espana Teachers College in (Villa Ahumada), Danli, where the president was the sponsor of the graduating teachers and Dr Suazo Cordova was a special guest.

The paper views the meeting between the two leaders as the high point of the event. The two men showed the stability of the present government. According to the paper, in order to achieve better cooperation between the principal branches of the state, the country's strongmen held a broad and fraternal dialogue.

HONDURAS, PERU TO FORM BILATERAL FISHING ENTERPRISE

PA232348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 22 Nov 80

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras and Peru agreed today that they will organize a bilateral tuna enterprise that will eventually become a multinational enterprise if other governments accept participation in the deal. The corresponding agreements were signed by Honduran Natural Resources Minister Rodrigo Castillo and by Peruvian Deputy Fishing Minister Amador Merino Reyna.

According to two acts of understanding, the two governments will organize a mixed commission that will conduct feasibility studies and will invite other governments to join the enterprise, which will be bilateral if no other country accepts the idea of forming a multinational enterprise.

The purpose of the enterprise is to catch, process and market tuna, particularly over Honduras' continental shelf. To this end, the Honduran fishing fleet will be expanded and trained. Peru will finance the expansion of the Honduran fishing fleet and its training and the two governments will seek financing for their tuna enterprise.

The legal aspects of the tuna enterprise have not yet been resolved because if it is to remain bilateral, Peru and Honduras have to decide where the headquarters is to be located and under which flag the boats are to sail. If the enterprise becomes multinational, this would necessitate specific legislation from the other member countries. The economic and technical aspects will be determined by whatever suits the participants best.

The Peruvians, the ones most interested in the tuna enterprise, have earmarked about $18.5 million for it and have an additional $30 million reserved for the same purpose.

The Peruvian Government will give Honduras technical assistance for the expansion and improvement of its fishing fleet, the training of personnel and scientific research.

Honduras will then be able to organize a fishing research center or institute, which would seek ways of preserving and improving the quality of schools of fish.

Peru would also grant scholarships or organize courses for Hondurans to specialize in various branches of the fishing industry. Studies may also be conducted at the Peruvian Technological Fishing Institute.

Peru has explained that President Fernando Belaunde Terry's foreign policy is characterized by an enormous social influence toward countries such as Honduras, with political peace and possibilities for developing natural resources.

TRADE TALKS WITH EL SALVADOR TO BEGIN IN JANUARY

PA211658 Tegucigalpa Voz De Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Negotiations leading to a commercial exchange with El Salvador must be conducted in the spirit of justice and equity. But starting now, our industrialists must get ready to compete with the prices and quality of the products of that country. This was said by Ramon Medina Luna, deputy minister of economy for integration affairs, in an interview with EL HERALDO.

Honduras will begin to negotiate with El Salvador to reestablish commercial relations 3 months after signing the general peace treaty. This will be done as specified in the treaty, the official stated.

Generally speaking, our industrialists must not be concerned because when negotiations begin we will protect our national industry and our products. The commercial treaty that will be signed with that country will be in line with the interests of our country and not the interests of producers. However, we will not leave national industry unprotected, added Medina Luna.

However, he pointed out that national industrialists must work to compete with the prices and quality of the products coming from El Salvador.

Honduran industrialists have begun to voice concern over the new commercial treaty with El Salvador, since it could affect their interests, particularly small businessmen, who are in financial straits. The deputy minister pointed out that national industry and products will be protected and guaranteed.

Negotiations with El Salvador open early in January and it is believed that talks will be stepped up so as to conclude them early in the year, Ramon Medina Luna announced.

Prior to negotiating a commercial treaty, El Salvador handed over a long list of products that must be included. The list is already in the hands of the National Association of Small Industrialists for analysis, the official added.

Meanwhile, Honduras is drawing up a similar list which will also be released to producers and industrialists before being handed to the Salvadoran Government to be used for establishing the adequate mechanisms for the exchange, he concluded.

PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORTS NICARAGUAN COLLEAGUES

PA251427 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Excerpt] The Honduran Council of Private Enterprise [COHEP] condemns the imprisonment of Nicaraguan businessmen and the killing of Nicaraguan businessman Jorge Salazar at the hands of the Sandinists. The Honduran businessmen also express solidarity with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] in Nicaragua.

In a cable, the Honduran businessmen express soldiarity with COSEP in its struggle for respect for human life, freedom of enterprise and a pluralist government with effective participation in decisionmaking.

DEPUTY SAYS SALVADORANS ENTERING COUNTRY ILLEGALLY

PA250444 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1935 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Thousands of Salvadorans are entering Honduras illegally by using false birth certificates sold to them in Maculapa. Napoleon Mendez Guillen, Liberal deputy from Lempira, has made this accusation and he says that the secretary at the Maculapa city hall is selling birth certificates to Salvadorans who are not allowed to work in Honduras. He said that he visited Lempira Department for 17 days investigating and interviewing residents, who told him that Salvadorans were entering the country illegally.

PEASANTS TAKE OVER LAND IN THREE DEPARTMENTS

PA251618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1533 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Peasant groups have carried out large land invasions in three departments in northern Honduras, it was learned here today.

The invasions are being carried out by groups of the Honduran Peasants National Association and the Social Christian National Union of Peasants in Cortes, Yoro and Atlantida. The leaders of these organizations are Deputy Julin Mendez and Marcial Euceda, respectively, who said the measure is designed to pressure the National Agrarian Institute [INA].

The INA is in charge of the agrarian reform, and the two peasant organizations had requested land for several groups of farmers before a deadline that has now expired. According to some of the peasant leaders, "the INA has halted several aspects of the agrarian reform in order to favor the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperation Cooperatives."

The exact sizes of the areas invaded has not been disclosed yet, but this could amount to several thousand manzanas, inasmuch as about 400 families are involved.

TELA RAILROAD BANANA WORKERS STRIKE ENDS

PA252244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1441 GMT 25 Nov 80

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The 12-day strike by 14,000 workers of the U.S. Tela Railroad Banana Company, which operates in northern Honduras, ended early today.

Initial estimates show company losses of $12 million, including crop losses, unpaid wages and additional port and railroad tariff expenses.

The workers obtained all of their demands which included: the dismissal of three persons, two doctors and an administrator who were, according to them, mismanaging the company hospital; a ban on chemicals, which will be replaced by products which are less harmful to humans; plus the full implementation of the work contract.

BRIEFS

NEW PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT--Herman Allan Padgett announced on 16 November that he resigned about 2 weeks ago from his post as press secretary of the Honduran Government. He now holds the post of assistant to the president. [San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 15 PA]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA PARTICIPATES IN 'FACE THE PEOPLE' PROGRAM

PA250552 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Members of the government junta and of the cabinet met this weekend in Nueva Segovia during the "Face the People" program. The problems of supplies, roads, health, culture, water supply, education, and so forth were brought up by the residents of Nueva Segovia to the junta members and the ministers at the Segovia Theater of that town.

The residents brought up very serious issues, mainly the problems of health and the country roads. They also brought up the problem which might arise at the work-study program in the area in view of the constant border incursions by members of the Somozist guard. On this subject, Commander Daniel Ortega said that the members of the army, militias and police will guarantee the program. He also urged the people of Nueva Segovia not to look for issues that might bring about a lack of confidence and unity, but to seek unity in order to promote production.

During the meeting with the people, the Construction and Health Ministries were the ones which were most frequently mentioned by the people.

Attending the meeting were junta members Cordova Rivas, Arturo Cruz and Sergio Ramirez, as well as a large number of ministers.

CST EVALUATES ECONOMIC REACTIVATION PROGRAM

PA242348 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] has published a document stating the opinion of the working class concerning the achievements of the 1980 reactivation plan. The CST admits that the obstacles which were evident this year are as follows:

Production in 1980 could not reach the proposed levels, which were those of 1978, due to the postwar time in which we are living. There is a drop in productivity. There is serious lack of labor discipline, particularly absenteeism which affects production; there is still an unemployment problem and there is a need to satisfy the basic needs of the workers and of the people. The policy of labor stoppages was used to solve certain labor conflicts by some unions. In the face of these problems, the CST and other labor unions considered it their duty to develop and intensify the revolutionary process by constantly increasing production and productivity in such a manner that the work and activities of the union has clarified the concept of production and productivity and created in our workers an attitude concerning work which is very different from the one which was evident during the Somozist times. There should be no doubts that the increase in productivity should be evident in both the private and public sectors, since both have an influence in the process of national development. Within this framework, the unions must also take over this task.

Private enterprise must be closely watched as there is a tendency not to invest and not to encourage the demands for reactivation. The profits of the private enterprise must be directed toward reinvestment. The profits should be used to purchase machinery, expand the enterprise, provide more employment and improve production. We must avail ourselves of the capabilities we have in the country.

In other fields, the workers should set for themselves the following goals: improve public administration and struggle against institutional breakup and bureaucracy. In the factories, the workers must take care of the installations and the machinery. In addition to increasing production, the workers must bear in mind the quality required; the workers must work under austere conditions and particularly save fuel, electricity and so forth.

However, we must also recognize the significant achievements in 1980. Production has been increased to by 85 percent of the 1978 figures. The inflation rate from June 1979 to June 1980 has dropped to 10.5 percent.

The supply and distribution of staples has become more regular. Unemployment has been reduced from 40 percent in July 1979 to 17 percent in 1980. Meanwhile, we must recognize that inspite of the economic limitations, all efforts have been made to solve the needs of the working class.

Some of our government's measures are the following: A subsidy for the basic grains, buying food products abroad at prices much higher than what they are sold at in the local market. Transportation prices are maintained at half of what really should be charged. House rents were reduced by 50 percent and the construction of new housing for the lower classes was promoted. Free education was guaranteed and the greatest social benefit is the literacy crusade. A health system was created that allows medical attention to the people in general. In the field of salaries, the minimum wage has been increased and there has been a general increase of 125 cordobas. These and other measures have been for the benefit of the working class which in 1981 will be facing one of the greatest challenges of the present revolution: to maintain strict revolutionary discipline in the work centers, settle labor conflicts without stopping production, and to seek solutions for the economic problems, jointly with the Labor Ministry. The main task of the workers is that of increasing production and productivity of the enterprises which will allow us to reactivate the economy, earn profits and find answers to the social and economic problems of our people.

10 MILLION CORDOBAS LOST IN SUGAR MILL STRIKE

PA251601 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] At an event held to open a people's grocery store in Acahualinca, Managua, junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said the 4-day strike at the San Antonio sugar mill caused a loss of 10 million cordobas in exports. He said that if the strike is repeated it will seriously affect the people because it would endanger the sugar supply for local consumption. Some do not think about the people. They are causing problems for the government and the revolution and thus also for the Nicaraguan people, he noted.

For his part, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega said the rich have always had the means to shop in the United States, particularly in Miami. For this reason, they must be surprised at our happiness over the opening of this small store. However, we must explain that the interests of the rich are quite different from those of the poor. Therefore, we must get organized because a daily struggle is underway here: The rich are trying to recover power. They are not pleased with these people's grocery stores, the building of homes for the poor or the repair of streets. All of this represents a decrease in their profits and represents money taken away from them for the benefit of the people, Ortega said.

NEW SUGAR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ESTABLISHED

PA242228 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Over the weekend Interior Commerce Minister Dionisio Marenco announced the setting up of a new system for the distribution of sugar and other staples because of the attitude adopted by some offices of the sugar distribution enterprises which are ignoring the orders of the municipal juntas to distribute sugar in a just manner.

Minister Marenco made the announcement during a weekend meeting with leaders of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association. Minister Marenco told our reporter this morning:

[Begin recording] [Marenco] As I said, it is important that the women have become familiar with the general economic problem of Nicaragua, which is not just the sugar problem, but a more profound problem. This is important because if they understand this problem and the measures being adopted, they will help us to implement them. For example, some of them have asked why certain sugar distribution enterprise officials are not abiding by the distribution instructions which have been issued.

When we heard this, we immediately took measures to assure that the sugar distribution enterprise offices would follow the local government junta orders on how sugar should be distributed. They must always remember that they are to distribute 5 pounds per person per month. That is what we advocate, that each Nicaraguan consume 5 pounds of sugar per month.

[Question] As for the present situation, what can you say about the attempt to give the impression that there is a fictitious shortage of sugar?

[Answer] I think that right now we have to admit that there is some shortage of sugar because last year we ended with having practically nothing. The sugar mills have had some difficulty in normalizing production. You saw the case of the San Antonio sugar mill which was on strike, and after 1 week of that strike, we had a tremendous problem there. The companero sugar mill workers only thought of their problem and did not think of the harm they were doing to the national economy.

[Question] What measures are you planning to implement to improve national distribution?

[Answer] As I said earlier, we are basically planning for the local government juntas to control the distribution, and then, the local juntas--together with the mass organizations and the honest businessmen, who respect prices--will, if possible and if the mass organizations so desire, visit each home, district by district, in order for everyone to have sugar.

[Question] When are you planning to implement that program?

[Answer] It is already being implemented. We have already taken the first step, which is to authorize the local juntas to begin the controls. We are also going to publish the program in the newspapers, and then we will resolve specific problems. [end recording]

RADIO SANDINO HOLDS DEBATE ON PRESS FREEDOM

PA230323 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 12

[First installment of article by Ana Maria Ruiz: "Big Debate on Press Freedom"]

[Excerpts] Radio Sandino yesterday carried an interesting debate, worth being taken up by other mass media. The topic of discussion was "freedom of expression in Nicaragua." Since it is a topic of great interest, we will publish in two installments a summary of the discussion which lasted more than an hour.

The panelists who freely stated their views on press freedom according to their ideology were: Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, journalist and executive board member of the newspaper LA PRENSA; Xavier Reyes Alba, BARRICADA editor in chief and member of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua; Fabio Gadea Mantilla, Radio Corporacion director, and Ignacio Briones, vice president of the Latin American Federation of Newsmen (FELAP).

This is the first panel promoted by the magazine YA VEREMOS on this topic.

According to the magazine's editor in chief, reporter Marcio Vargas, YA VEREMOS "plans to be a tribune for dialogue on major issues by holding a panel discussion every month, since this is a fundamental objective of the media."

Moderator Guillermo Rothschuh Villanueva, national media director, arranged for the panelists to give their definition of freedom of expression.

"The concept I have of press freedom, which is the same as that of IAPA and the newspaper LA PRENSA, is that it is the broadest freedom of information and freedom of thought. It is a nation's freedom to inform and be informed of all the news of the nation," Chamorro Barrios pointed out.

Chamorro Barrios recalled that there are no perfect government leaders in the world and so they are subject to error and to criticism to help them correct their errors. "If there is no right to practice freedom of expression, other individual rights are curtailed. Freedom of expression is essential in a democratic and pluralist society such as the one that we Nicaraguans want to have here," he added.

Reyes Alba defined freedom of expression as the right of a nation and the oppressed classes which cannot be disconnected from that society's historic setting.

"In Nicaragua's case," Reyes said, "the right to be informed is even more important from the standpoint that a revolutionary state is its own guide."

In turn, Gadea noted that freedom (sticking to that sole concept) is basically a gift from God to men of all social classes.

"Freedom is the state and condition of one who is not a slave and one who is not a slave is entitled to air his views at any time and to the right to do and say anything that is not contrary to the law and good customs," he added. He stated "that an attitude of dialogue on the part of the government is the most wholesome way to retain the good sense of freedom of expression."

Briones said that he did not share Chamorro's and Gadea's views because they are concepts that are over 200 years old and have not been complied with since journalism started.

"Until social classes are abolished, we have to define what freedom we are talking about or freedom for what," Briones remarked.

Briones went on to say that "the right to freedom of expression cannot exist until the people 'control' the media and the means of production. That is FELAP's view."

The moderator then focused the discussion on two questions: the freedom that we want and how it has been taking root under the revolutionary government.

Chamorro Barrios replied: "The way we would like to see freedom is implicit in the definition of freedom that Fabio and I have given; that is, unconditional press freedom, without laws that restrain it and with the full right for the people to express themselves in the media, whether state-run or private."

"Freedom of expression does not mean that the media should be in the hands of the state but that the people should have access to them," Chamorro Barrios stressed. He also recalled that under Somoza the newspaper LA PRENSA often sacrificed its economic interests for the political goal of freedom in Nicaragua.

Reyes said that the constructive dialogue that Gadea Mantilla mentioned is being held in the State Council. He asserted that "until recently some media had a news embargo on what was going on in the State Council." "The interests that LA PRENSA defends are not the interests of the Sandinist system," he stated. He added that the Sandinist media defend the interests of the people, which entails ongoing self-criticism and criticism of the Sandinist state.

Continued Report

PA240203 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 7

[Second and last installment of article by Ana Maria Ruiz: "Big Debate on Press Freedom"]

[Excerpts] Regarding information embargos, Gadea said that Radio Corporacion was the first radio station to send its equipment to the State Council to carry a live transmission, which is interrupted only at noon for "Aqui Centro-America" newscast.

"The freedom of expression," Gadea pointed out, "is a principle which must be maintained by all regimes and I say to Xavier not to think we are making hateful comparisons, between the past and the present, because it is not the same. If there are mistakes it should not be interpreted as comparisons with the past."

Ignacio Briones took the floor again to answer Fabio Gadea, who by mentioning the concepts of freedom 200 years ago was talking about history, because these concepts originated with the French Revolution and afterwards he recalled that public recognition that had been given to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal when the Latin American Journalists Federation (FELAP) recognized that only LA PRENSA and El COMERCIO from Lima had maintained the dignity of the profession by preserving their condition of private enterprise.

However, Briones said that he, like thousands of Nicaraguans," would say that LA PRENSA of yesterday is not the same as LA PRENSA of today, "because the historic and political situation, which changed in 19 July 1979 is not the same."

"We are living in a country which is building a new era in its history, even by conceding to Fabio his concept that criticism should be permitted. In the Nicaragua of today, freedom of expression extends to millions of Nicaraguans who did not have it in the past.

"A press financed by the economic interests of the bourgeoisie cannot be the defender of the majority," Ignacio Briones said.

Coordinator Guillermo Rothschuh asked that the debate center on the subject of censorship.

Chamorro admitted that at first LA PRENSA was not properly covering the State Council sessions. "We are trying to improve, but it cannot be done with a censorship; ours is a means of livelihood as in any other field. We are trying to overcome the problem and we have given much prominence to information from the State Council.

"An information embargo," Chamorro added, "concerns something which purposefully withheld from the information which news media should report and this embargo has been specified in decrees which were recently issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, because there are many subjects which cannot be reported on without official approval.

"The problem that this creates," Chamorro continued, "is that often the person in charge of approving the news, cannot release it, or cannot be reached. If they do approve it, they do so 2 days later in an official communique, making the news media a publisher of official communiques."

Chamorro stressed the fact that the areas of information included in the decrees were very broad and they carry the phrase et cetera and similar words which are absolutely ambiguous. "There is a broad press censorship in Nicaragua in different areas. Only to mention one, decree 511 concerns everything which refers to these interpretations: counterrevolutionary activities, armed clashes, riots, disorders, land invasion, strikes, interruption of bus service. Nothing can be said about labor problems and this decree also has the phrase et cetera."

Chamorro explained that when he said the words et cetera when he was delivering the annual report on Nicaragua to the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), one of IAPA's directors asked if the phrase et cetera was used so as not to continue discribing the areas of information forbidden or if it was established in the law. On learning that it is included in the official communique of the junta of the government issued on 2 October 1980, he said: "Poor freedom of expression in Nicaragua."

"I understand that an information embargo is not only used to conceal a story, but to conceal part of it also," Xavier Reyes Alba pointed out. "Censorship is carried out whenever the revolution is not defended. We understand that freedom of expression is not just [the right] to come out and say things in the open. Freedom of expression is the right of the workers to be guided and to be informed correctly about the things that concerns them," Reyes said.

Referring to censorship, Fabio Gadea said that in his opinion it is necessary to change the term information embargo. "Every chief editor in a newspaper," he said, "makes hundreds of embargos every day, because he would be acting irresponsibly, if he did not. He must choose among the most important items."

"I have never noticed at any time that LA PRENSA does not support the revolution," Gadea told Reyes Alba. "LA PRENSA says, 'Be a revolutionary, be with the resolution,' but it points out the mistakes of the revolution, and not in a wishy-washy manner, the way some people expect the media to do, perhaps by charging merely that the traffic light at such-and-such a place is out of order: no, the mistakes of the revolution must be pointed out clearly. We are tired of saying this."

Speaking about the Radio Corporacion's newscasts, Gadea explained that they belong to two independent concerns, "and being a businessman is not a crime. I am a businessman and proud to say so. I created Radio Corporacion 17 years ago and I would like to have someone show me where my millions are."

Speaking about Ignacio Briones he said, "Nacho [nickname for Ignacio] said that LA PRENSA of yesterday is not today's and says that this is the opinion of "thousands of Nicaraguans."

"Nacho cannot say that this is the opinion of thousands of Nicaraguans because he cannot speak for them. This is what surveys are for and we would have to make one to determine if the people believe that LA PRENSA has changed."

"He spoke about manipulation. This word can be used at whim. However, I must say that is more true among state-owned concerns than among private ones. This is why private concerns are more powerful in the United States. Nacho claims that news is merchandise; however, in state-owned news media, it also is political party merchandise, which is worse."

Gadea said in conclusion that "a muzzled press is bad. It is bad in the capitalist system and worse in the socialist."

"We have to establish two positions," Briones said the last time he took the floor: "First, that at no time in history have peoples turned their representation over to newsmen to speak for them. If I am denied the right to say that thousands of Nicaraguans believe that today's LA PRENSA is not the same as yesterday's, I also deny LA PRENSA the right to speak for the people."

His second position was that "the dominating classes can see their centuries-old privileges crumbling and will do anything to defend them. During the war of independence, the Spanish generals ordered their troops to destroy independentist newspapers and the battle was waged with weapons and newspapers. Bokovar used to say that newspapers were the artillery of the mind. This is why imperialism and capitalism assign specific tasks to the information media."

PSC PLEDGES 'FULLEST SUPPORT' TO LA PRENSA

PA231259 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The National Directorate of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC] issued a single paragraph communique yesterday which reads: "The PSC has agreed to pledge its fullest support and solidarity to the newspaper LA Prensa: to its directors, workers, reporters and its entire staff, for having remained faithful to the principles of the martyr of public freedoms, Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, and for always being at the service of truth and justice. The struggle for democracy, freedom and pluralism is a permanent struggle, and that is why today's LA PRENSA is the same as yesterday's and always will be, as long as those objectives for which our people shed their noble blood have not been achieved in Nicaragua."

This communique is signed by PSC Secretary General Agustin Jarquin Anaya.

JAMAICA GETS $121 MILLION IN VENEZUELAN ASSISTANCE

FL251530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The Government of Jamaica and Venezuela yesterday afternoon at Jamaica House signed three loan agreements for approximately $121 million, covering an oil facility support arrangement, a rural electrification programme and a rehabilitation exercise for the sugar industry.

Prime Minister and minister of finance, mining and energy, the Hon Edward Seaga, signed the rural electrification program ($7 million) and the rehabilitation operation for the sugar industry ($6 million) on behalf of the government.

Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of mines and energy, who headed an eight-man delegation here yesterday, signed on behalf of his government.

Mr C. T. Brown, deputy governor of the Bank of Jamaica, signed the oil facility agreement on behalf of the Jamaican Government.

Under the oil facility arrangement, Venezuela will supply Jamaica with 16,000 barrels of crude oil per day, roughly half of the country's requirement, at 30 per cent credit of the total cost over a 20-year period worth $108 million per annum.

The sum is to be paid quarterly and the first payment of $23 million will be made to the Bank of Jamica next week.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga and Dr Calderon Berti expressed the view that the cooperation between both countries would continue. Mr Seaga extended to the Venezuelan Government the warm appreciation of the Jamaican people for the assistance, particularly in the area of financing petroleum imports.

Regarding the other loans, Mr Seaga said that they came under an existing arrangement whereby $50 million had been deposited in the central bank in 1975 by the Venezuelan Government to cover projects which the loans dealt with.

Dr Calderon Berti said that his government's assistance was a demonstration of cooperation and solidarity with the Jamaican people. It was also part of Venezuela's policy of international cooperation and aim to bring stability to the region.

Expanding on the loan for the sugar industry which goes to the National Sugar Company from the Venezuelan Investment Fund, Mr Seaga said that since the middle of 1978, National Sugar Company Limited had been carrying out a rehabilitation and upgrading program at its three largest factories--Monymusk, Bernard Lodge and Frome; the foreign element of which was being financed by a World Bank loan of $18 million (US).

Matching local financing in the equivalent of approximately $33 million (US) was required to complete funding of the projects under this program which is projected to be completed in 1983.

The program, he said, called for the replacement of worn and defective machinery and provision of new machinery for the purpose of improving efficiency in the industry.

Equipment that would be replace included evaporators, pumps, compressors, machine shop cranes and machine shop tools.

URANIUM EXPLORATION SHOWS ENCOURAGING SIGNS

FL241445 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 19 Nov 80 p 1

[George Barclay report]

[Text] Dr. F. Tona, managing director of COGEMA, the French company exploring for uranium in Guyana, reports that indications have so far been encouraging.

Dr. Tona who started the exploration has returned to France and has been succeeded by Mr. Rene Bousquet.

At a cocktail reception held recently, a number of Guyanese commended Dr. Tona for the work he and his exploration team had done so far and welcomed Mr. Bousquet.

COGEMA provides all the supplies and services necessary for the nuclear fuel cycle. These range from concentrates to reprocessing through uranium enrichment, fuel manufacture and in-core management. The company even transports the radioactive material. It also offers services as consulting engineers and other advisory capacities in industrial projects found within the nuclear fuel cycle.

Created by the French Atomic Energy Commission (C.E.A.), it operates the fuel cycle plants formerly controlled by the commission, and holds the shares acquired by the C.E.A. in France and foreign concerns operating in this field.

According to a company spokesman, its industrial capacity makes it one of the leading fuel cycle operators in the world, with a particularly strong position in the four key sectors of uranium prospecting and mining, enrichment, and fuel reprocessing.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR--Georgetown, Guyana, Monday (CANA)--Guyana and its western neighbour Venezuela, with whom it has a shelved but unresolved border dispute, have pledged to work towards strengthening bilateral relations. The commitment came over the weekend when interim executive president here Forbes Burnham received the credentials of the new Venezuelan ambassador to Guyana, Sadio Garavini Di Turno. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 18 Nov 80 p 3 FL]